

# SPORTS



## UNDERWATER SWIMMERS SCORE MOST MEDALS

Blown world and 154 national records have been broken in the Third World Championship in underwater speed swimming which was held at the Otkrytiye sports complex in Moscow. The host won 33 gold medals and set up all the world records. They have also won 15 silvers and one bronze.

Swimmers from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, France, Sweden, and the FRG also won silver and bronze medals. The hero of the world championship was 18-year-old student Alexei Zhukov, of Novosibirsk, who won six gold medals and set up five world records. Interestingly enough, he went in for swimming on the advice of his doctor to build up his weak heart and blood vessels. Among the foreign competi-



World champion Alexei Zhukov, of Novosibirsk, has emerged victorious at the Otkrytiye sports complex. M. K. H. Keril, of the CMAS Executive Bureau and President of the Swimming Commission, congratulates Anne Marie Rouchoo, of France, on her victory among the foreign swimmers. Photos by Vladimir Gorlov

tors, the most successful was Anne Marie Rouchoo who takes four bronze medals back to Paris. "I am very happy with my performance in Moscow," she told journalists. She could not possibly have done any better in this swimming pool famous for the records set up here. Even the Mexican swimmers who have entered the championship for the first time are serious rivals to the more experienced contestants.

The championship has been praised by Secretary-General of the World Underwater Federation (CMAS) Pierre Perraud, of France. "The events, the training and recreation for the athletes were superbly organized," he said. "The Soviet federation has made a sizable contribution to young sport. This championship has revealed the increase in standards of both the swimmers and in the

level of their training. It is time for the CMAS to consider including the underwater speed swimming into the Olympic program. My most vivid impression was of your Alexei Zhukov. Only a talented athlete could compete as he did. He has achieved a striking result: 50 meters in 13.96 seconds with one intake of breath. It is these athletes who will secure the future of our sport."

Alexander BUTSENIN

## GOLD MEDALS FOR SOVIET CYCLISTS

22-year-old student Sergei Kopylov of Tula has won the "King of sprint" title as well as a gold medal on the cycling track in Leicester, Britain.

The Soviet team has also emerged victorious after winning the 4-kilometre team pursuit race. On the final lap, the Soviet team included Olympic champion Valery Morozov of Makh Alexander Krasnov of Leningrad, Konstantin Khrabrov of the Moscow Region and Sergei Nikitenko of Kolobneva, a rider of recent fame.

The success of the Soviet cyclists has been complemented by Einar Golashvili of Tbilisi who joined Kopylov on the victory stand to receive his first world medal.

The next event will be the racing.



"King of sprint"—Sergei Kopylov. Photo AP/AF

## A MUSCOVITE WINS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

Nineteen-year-old Andrei Sokolov, of Moscow, has become the junior world chess champion. In the final, thirteenth round of the championship

which ended in the Danish capital he drew with Nigel Short, of Britain, putting himself beyond the reach of his rivals.



Spartak (Moscow) has won 5-2 in the friendly hockey match against Krylya Sovetov (Moscow). Photo by Sergei Proshkov

## INTERZONAL TOURNAMENT DRAWS TO AN END

Lajos Portisch, of Hungary, and Eugene Torre, of the Philippines, have both got through to the final round of the interzonal championship, when Torre drew with John Nunn, of Britain, and Portisch with Lev Polugaevsky.

## DOUBLE PENTATHLON SUCCESS

For the second year running the Soviet pentathletes have won the world junior championship. This year they have won both the individual and the team events in the championship held in London. The USSR national team has won 16,312 points, much more than the runner-ups the Hungarian team who scored only 15,860 points. In the individual event the gold medal was won by Yuri Khoroshko, of Prunza, who scored 5,494 points, and Igor Shvartva, of Moscow, who scored 5,474 points and came second. The bronze medal was won by Richard Polgas, of Britain, scoring 5,448 points.

## ROWERS TOTE UP MEDALS

In the history of Soviet rowing there has been a gold medal after a victory in the scull event. More medals than any other team were taken home by the GDR team — four gold, six silvers and one bronze.

The Soviet team took the second place — five, two silvers and one bronze, respectively. Norwegian rowers won two gold medals, and the Swiss, American and New Zealand teams — one each.

## STELLA TOWNSHIP AWAITS INDIAN COSMONAUTS

The doctors have found no physical differences in the reactions of men's or women's body in space flight. This gives us an optimistic outlook on the possibilities for women to take part in future space flights, said Ardenian Oleg Glezanko, Director of the Institute of Medical and Biological Problems, addressing a press conference held to discuss the flight by Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Popov, Alexander Serebryov and Svetlana Savitskaya who started for a week on board the Salyut-6 station. For the women's flight, Ardenian has been named by the Ministry of Health.

It was very pleasant working there, said Svetlana Savitskaya. The atmosphere was warm and friendly. We worked with an-



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## FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS AT FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY

"My name is Parvati Monon. My friends and I will be studying in the philological department of the Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow," said a tall slim girl wearing an Indian national costume. She said this long phrase in pure Russian with a Moscow accent. "I began to study Russian at home, attending classes of Russian at the House of Soviet Culture and Science in Delhi. That is how I came to the Soviet Union, I am one of a group of 36 students who are studying to become doctors, engineers, and teachers. We have studied for one year of the preparatory department, which gave us a chance to learn a lot about the life of the city and to see its places of interest."

"Ever since our first day in the Soviet capital, we have been impressed by the cordial welcome and hospitality extended to us by Moscowites, and we now have many friends among the Russians. Last summer we were in a students' camp in Moldavia where we helped gather the fruit harvest. It was an enjoyable and interesting holiday. Next year we shall go on a holiday like this again by all means. At present, my friends and I are looking forward to University classes."

## JAPAN REJECTS AMERICAN DIKTAT

Tokyo. The Japanese government has rejected Washington's demand to ban deliveries to the Soviet Union of equipment for the extraction and transportation of oil and natural gas. The Japanese Cabinet has notified Japanese industrialists that under international law they can export their products manufactured under American licenses to the USSR even if this is done in violation of the sanctions against the Soviet Union introduced by the American administration. The government has confirmed that it will support those companies desiring to supply equipment to the USSR.

The "Asahi" newspaper stresses that Tokyo's decision was taken against the background of serious differences between the West European countries and the United States. Washington's discriminatory actions, the newspaper says, affect several dozen Japanese companies who have already signed contracts for deliveries of equipment to the Soviet Union.

Our approach to the solution of world problems, however acute and complicated they may be, is that the only sensible way in a clearer age is a path of peaceful coexistence with states of different social systems. The only way to solve disputes is round the negotiating table. If we are to make any progress to the process of detente, it is necessary to have goodwill and to show genuine rather than

(Continued on page 2)

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Initiation ceremony at the Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow.



## TRADE UNION PEACE ACTION DAY

This event took place on September 1 by an appeal from the World Trade Union Congress.

In this country millions of workers, industrial and office workers, farmers and students took part in anti-war rallies and demonstrations which were staged in all the major cities, at factories, on construction sites and in offices.

Hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants held shockwork action for peace, donating the money they have thus earned to the Soviet Peace Fund. Fifty thousand rubles, for instance, were con-

tributed from their daily wages by steel workers from the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Complex named after Lenin in the Urals, and half of their daily earnings were supplied by engineering workers from Leningrad, Volgograd, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk and Moscow. With money from the Peace Fund, Soviet public organizations have been giving help to those countries who have suffered in wars and acts of aggression.

In the photo: an anti-war rally staged by workers in Khabarovsk.

## Dmitry USTINOV: GENUINE RATHER THAN OSTENTATIOUS CONCERN FOR PEACE IS NEEDED

Our negotiation partners over the problem of reducing and limiting strategic weapons in Europe have shown no due willingness to achieve agreements based on principles of equality and mutual security for both sides. They continue to

bank on the attainment of a military superiority.

This was said by the USSR Defence Minister Marshal Dmitry Ustinov while addressing a ceremony in Khabarovsk at which this city was awarded the Order of Lenin.

It is clear that an agreement which would allow the United States to gain unilateral advantages is unacceptable for the Soviet Union. We have every right to expect that a feeling of reality will prevail in the United States which will allow negotiations to be conducted with due account taken of the legitimate interests of both sides.

Our approach to the solution of world problems, however acute and complicated they may be, is that the only sensible way in a clearer age is a path of peaceful coexistence with states of different social systems. The only way to solve disputes is round the negotiating table. If we are to make any progress to the process of detente, it is necessary to have goodwill and to show genuine rather than

(Continued on page 2)

## 'CHEMISTRY-82'



The unlimited potentials of modern chemical engineering are on display at "Chemistry-82".



A staff member of the Marubeni corporation, one of the biggest Japanese firms, showing visitors round his section.

one of the largest exhibitions of the year held here in Moscow. The exhibition complexes in Krasnaya Preznya and in Sokolniki Park host goods with trademarks of nearly a thousand enterprises and firms from 27 countries.

The items on display in the Soviet pavilion have been prepared by more than forty ministries and departments. Interesting exhibits have been brought by leading chemical firms from Austria, Italy, Finland, France, West Germany, Sweden, Japan, and a number of other capitalist countries. The exhibition has yet again demonstrated the desire among business communities throughout the world to develop stable economic and trade contacts with this country.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Leonid Kozlov who opened the exhibit-

tion wished the exhibitors the best of luck to their undertakings.



Soviet specialists show great interest in the exhibits. Photos by Boris Kaulov



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"Moscow News" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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## CAMP DAVID COURSE GETS TOUGHER

Washington. President Reagan of the United States has gone on television with a speech which he and top-ranking members of his administration describe as a major initiative on the Middle East.

As set forth by the president, the initiative consists of an official declaration that the United States will oppose the formation of an independent Arab Palestinian state and will continue to support Israel to turning down any proposals, however they might originate, from should Tel Aviv see them as a threat to its security.

President Reagan did not have a single word of condemnation for Israel's heinous aggression against Lebanon and the

Palestinian people or for its outright policies of genocide. According to Reagan, the tragic events in Lebanon have led to more favorable conditions for a so-called "peaceful settlement" in the Middle East. He did not say anything about the need for the withdrawal of Israeli troops, although he asserted the Lebanese that his country was ready to help them in restoring their war-torn country.

Reagan's speech shows that the Camp David course, which has proved incapable of bringing peace to the Middle East, and which has only paved the way for new adventurist actions by Israel, the invasion of Lebanon included, is to be further toughened up.

## HAFIZ ASSAD PRAISES THE USSR

Damascus. The Soviet Union is on the side of the Syrian and other Arab peoples in their fight against Israel's aggressive designs. Taking a principled stand, it condemns the Israeli occupation of Arab soil and insists that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian peoples be implemented, said Hafiz Assad, the Syrian President, in an interview to the West German "Stern" magazine.

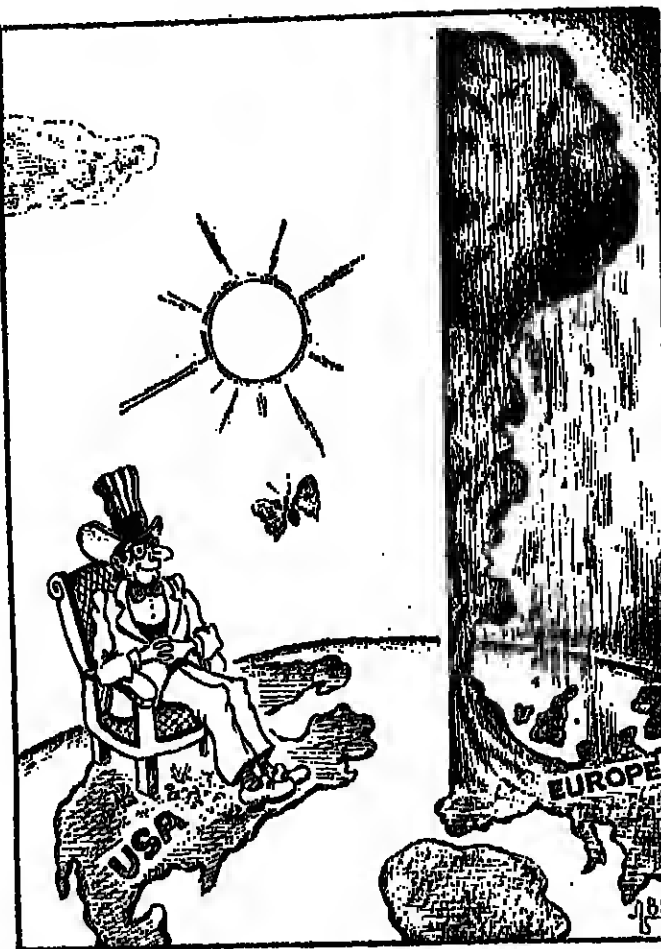
In the meantime, he pointed out, the United States provides Israel with political support as well as with unlimited military and economic aid, which enables Tel Aviv to carry out its aggressive actions.

On the situation in Lebanon, President Assad noted that Israel hoped to continue its occupation of that country or to establish its domination of Lebanon to some other way.

Syria, he stressed, wants a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of the UN resolutions and it supports the right of the Arab people of Palestine to have an independent state of their own.

## ISRAELI AGGRESSION IN LEBANON CLAIMS 50,000 VICTIMS

Beirut. Quoting reports issued by the police and medical organizations, the "an-Naba" newspaper states that since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon began, 17,825 people, mostly civilians,



A view of the limited nuclear war from Washington.

Driving by Leonid Belobrov

In Lebanon the Israelis used the most sophisticated weapons of mass destruction manufactured today in the United States. The Israeli bombers attacked churches, Washington and Tel Aviv sought to destroy the Palestinian resistance. However, the militant Lebanese and Palestinian forces foiled these plans, said H. al-Hab, Chairman of the National Federation of Lebanese Unions of Industrial and Office Workers.

were killed as a result of savage bombing attacks and shelling, and another 30,100 were wounded. In Beirut, and its outskirts, a total of 5,515 people were killed, mostly women and children.

## RULING COUNCIL WARNS AGAINST FURTHER UNREST IN POLAND

Warsaw. PAR-TASS. Assessing the situation in the country, the Military Council for National Salvation in Poland stressed the need for further consolidation of the constitutional power with reliance on the patriotic forces among the people.

The council has pointed out that neither external nor internal counter-revolution was able to cause massive anti-constitutional unrest on August 31. The council notes, however, that it should not give grounds for complacency in the Polish society, as the counter-revolutionary underground has succeeded in drawing some young people in adventures damaging to the country and in disrupting its normalization process.

Evening new instances of interference by Western capitalist centres into Polish domestic affairs, the council urged special attention to the activities by Radio Free Europe with its intent to foment actions aimed to provoke anti-state actions and then to foment lawless rumors about attacks. Acting in concert with Free Europe are ideologists and extremists from the anti-constitutional underground, mostly from KOR.

The council has charged the local authorities with a duty to take further measures with respect to the people, party workers, to maintain law and order and to take to court those responsible for revolutionary attacks.

## Dmitry USTINOV:

(Continued from page 1)

ostentatious concern for the preservation of peace.

As it has always done, the Soviet Union will continue its policies taking full account of the realities of the present-day international situation. We do not disregard the threat to world peace from the imperialist forces and their allies. We shall maintain the country's defenses at the necessary level.

## HONDURAN OFFICER EXPOSES INVASION PLANS

Mexico City. The Commander-in-Chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, General Amador Martinez, has criminal plans to invade the neighboring Caribbean Sea and other neighboring states, said Jorge, a Honduran officer, who is a member of the Honduran military intelligence, while attending a press conference here. He said that these plans of aggression were described in a document which he described as a "blueprint" for the Honduran military. The document, he said, was a "blueprint" for the Honduran military, and it was a "blueprint" for the Honduran military. The document, he said, was a "blueprint" for the Honduran military, and it was a "blueprint" for the Honduran military.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Every second baby born in the Banatians ("Black homeland") of Transilvania dies of hunger before it is ten days old. In another Banatian, Siskot, 98 per cent of the children are hospitalized. The newspaper, "Rend Daily Mail", which is close to the regime, admits that this catastrophe is rooted in the unbearable socio-economic conditions among the black population.

The Egyptian security service has made arrests in several provinces. The newspaper "Al-Ahram" notes that most of the detainees, whose total number is not specified, are members of different Islamic groups.

Over the past year, Portugal's industrial production has grown by 18 per cent, to stand at ten million million dollars. This is very less as much as all the country's currency reserves at 100 million dollars.

## MEXICO TAKES OVER PRIVATE BANKS

Mexico City. Mexico has nationalized private banks, ending direct control over foreign exchange operations. This was announced by President Jose Lopez Portillo in a message to the congress. The decision is aimed at concentrating the country's financial resources in the hands of the state. The nationalization of banks has been a long process, and it is now complete. The banks will be operated by the state, and the government will have full control over the country's financial resources.

## BRITAIN SELLS CHILE IMPLEMENTS OF TORTURE

London. A group of British businessmen led by Peter Hardy has sent a message to the Chilean government expressing concern that Britain might be implicated in the sale of torture implements to Chile. The group has urged the British government to take action to prevent the sale of such implements. The group has also urged the British government to take action to prevent the sale of such implements.

## EVERYTHING ABOUT BOOKS

Work on the world's biggest book catalogue has been completed in London. It is a literary catalogue consisting of 754 volumes.

## PEOPLE

A lost large Pirella dos Santos, from Brazil, ten months old, nearly 4,000 km from his home city of Chaco, in Rondonia state, to the sacred place of Sao Paulo state. This was no journey if we take into consideration the fact that Pirella was carrying a live mouse in his mouth. The mouse was weighing 77 kg. This was the way of thinking the "big" for "helping" him to escape after a grave car accident.

## ZERO GROWTH IN ITALIAN POPULATION

Rome. Italy is approaching a zero growth. This is the conclusion of a survey published by the National Institute of Statistics. The survey notes that the population growth rate in Italy has fallen to zero. This is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the birth rate and an increase in the death rate. The survey also notes that the population growth rate in Italy has fallen to zero.



The armed detachments of the Palestinian Resistance Movement have completed their organized withdrawal from Beirut. The Palestinian and Lebanese fighters who managed to prevent the enemy from invading West Beirut have exploded the myth of Israel's "victorious lightning war" and proved their ability to stand up against the Israeli military machine.

Photo AP-TASS

## Science and technology

### BOILED WATER FROM UNDER THE GROUND

In Czechoslovakia, a long-term programme has been devised to use subterranean hot waters to heat houses. Until the year 2000 surveys will be carried out in 20 areas throughout the country to examine the possibility of such a project. Regarded as the most promising are wells drilled along the Danube River, where reserves of thermal water with temperatures of 40° to 100° have been discovered. Specialists believe that these wells can produce up to 1,500 litres of water per second.

### DOCTOR'S AID

It sometimes happens in a complicated operation that an instrument falls on the floor and in a tense moment a vital scalp or part of a vessel is not at hand. What can be done to overcome this problem? English scientists have come up with a simple and ingenious solution. All the instruments are securely held and displayed in a magnetic tray, which is utterly reliable and can even be placed in a sterilizing unit.

### TEXTS BY PHONE

An electric welding laboratory in the town of Yokosuka has designed an unusual telephone system which, according to Japanese press, facilitates the simultaneous translation of conversations into written or graphic form which is displayed on a special television monitor.

### AT A RECORD DEPTH

Delhi. Soviet prospectors and drillers along with their Indian colleagues have completed work on the deepest ever experimental borehole in the country. The borehole, situated in the state of Tripura, reaches a record depth of 4,600 metres. Despite the fact that they were working in exceptionally difficult conditions, the borehole was able to confirm the presence of oil and gas deposits in that area.

### A POCKET TRANSLATOR

French engineers have invented a unique gadget which they have called the electronic pocket translator. It has a memory for storing seven thousand words of no more than 10 letters each. A set of cassettes with recordings in several languages attached to the translator facilitates the translation from one language into another in a matter of seconds.

### OF INTEREST

#### Operating on a rhino

A difficult surgical operation has been performed in the jungle of the Indian preserve Jalapuri, in the state of West Bengal. They operated on a rhinoceros who was severely wounded by several shots in the head. It was shot by poachers who were after the animal's horn which fetches a high price on the black market for its medicinal properties. The rhino managed to outpace his pursuers and find refuge in one of the marshes where he was found by preserve wardens. A team of veterinarians was urgently called from Calcutta. After giving the animal a full

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### TRADE UNIONS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

As the most massive organizations of the working people, today trade unions have an other task more important than to wage an active struggle to secure a lasting and reliable peace throughout the world, writes the newspaper TRUD. The working people cannot put up with a situation in which the threat of a universal nuclear disaster hangs ominously over their heads. They cannot become reconciled to the policies of daylight plunder they are being subjected to. That the insidious appeals of military and industrial complexes may be whetted as part of criminal plans by a small number of politicians who are in the grip of their hegemonist ambitions.

However a growing number of trade union organizations, regardless of their ideological convictions and international affiliations, are beginning to realize more and more their genuine responsibility for the rank-and-file members and for all working people. They display a growing activity in becoming involved in the movement to oppose the threat of war and support détente, disarmament, and unity of action among all trade unions and all the peace-loving forces.

### TEL AVIV'S SINISTER PLANS

Commenting on the negotiations in the United States, attended by Israel's Defense Minister, Ariel Sharon, Pavel Demchenko writes in PRAVDA that it would appear from the minister's statements that Israel is already planning the next stage in its military operations — namely, to carry out the forcible expulsion of the Palestinians from their native lands further east and to impose a regime favourable to the aggressor in Jordan. Such is the next instalment in the expansionist plans of the Israeli leadership. In other words, they are to make fresh efforts to reshape the borders in the Middle East by force. And all this in a situation when the war in Lebanon is far from being over.

At the same time the American administration is intensifying its efforts in order to direct developments in the Middle East into a channel favourable for itself and to try and reinforce its military and political positions in the area despite sharp criticism of American support for Israel from the Arab countries.

Such activity in no way meets the desires of the peoples in the Middle East for a just and lasting peace. The interests of peace and equality in this war-torn part of the world demand that an end be put to the aggression.

### LATIN AMERICA

#### SPURNS DICTAT POLICIES

With the exception of a few authoritarian regimes which are slavishly obedient to Washington the whole of Latin America rejects the interventionist course of President Reagan, writes the "SELSKAYA ZHIZN" newspaper. The newspaper stresses that the most important item on the agenda of the session of the Latin American parliament was the establishment of a new organization in place of the Organization of American States to provide genuinely guaranteed protection of the Latin American countries' interests. Coincidentally, a session of another regional organization — the Latin American Council — which is the supreme body of the Latin American Economic System, discussed the need to transform this organization into a political consultative agency which would not interfere in the internal affairs of the countries on the continent against the hegemonic American policies.

The coincidence between the issues discussed at these meetings is nothing accidental. It reflects the growing opposition not only from the Latin American peoples, but also from the governments of these countries in the policies of threat, aggression and economic oppression by the White House.

### JAPAN: A DANGEROUS POLICY

The way the fundamental law of Japan functions cannot be viewed apart from the historical conditions in which it was created. Therefore, all efforts to impart a novel interpretation to the constitution can be rightly characterized as a manifestation of revisionist tendencies within the Soviet journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. The journal was reporting to the plans of the Japanese ruling circles to revise the country's constitution, particularly its anti-war provisions, recorded in Article 9.

The magazine emphasizes that whereas "the self-defence forces" are being equipped with up-to-date weapons, allocations for education and social maintenance are mercilessly cut. The military establishments within the framework of the Japanese-American military-political alliance are also being broadened.

All this cannot but cause anxiety to those countries, neighbouring Japan where they have by no means forgotten Japanese militarism's aggression, and the incalculable calamities it brought, the journal stresses in conclusion.

### A wealth of pencils

Svetlan Filipovic, from the Yugoslavian town of Zajetar, began collecting pencils thirty years ago. Today his collection amounts to ten thousand exhibits, representing almost every propeller that are distributed to it. The rhino managed to outpace his pursuers and find refuge in one of the marshes where he was found by preserve wardens. A team of veterinarians was urgently called from Calcutta. After giving the animal a full



## VIEWPOINT

## MOST PROMISING CAPITAL INVESTMENT

September 8 is International Literacy Day which is celebrated according to a decision made by UNESCO, which emphasises the special significance of this problem for mankind.

Today, more than 800 million grown-up people cannot read or write. Two hundred million children have no opportunity to attend school. Literacy remains the lot of most of the people living in the so-called underdeveloped countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Today, the attitude of this or that state towards its citizens' education has, perhaps, become one of the most revealing indicators of its degree of democracy. Whether or not we accept this point, one thing is certain: more attention is given to the problems of education in those countries where the welfare of all the people and the long-term interests of the nation are considered among the top priorities. In the socialist countries, for example, the education budget is constantly growing, and the problem of achieving one

hundred per cent literacy has either been solved, or is very close to resolution. Quite a different picture is to be seen in places where militarization is elbowing the social needs further and further into the background. The same criterion applies to the young independent states. In Africa, for instance, the average literacy percentage is 43. They have made considerable progress, if we recall that only between three and ten Africans out of a hundred were given the chance of even an illiterate education in the colonial days.

Over the past seven years, the number of schools in Ethiopia has doubled, and the number of children attending school has increased three times. In the three years of the national literacy campaign, eight million people learned to read and write, and another ten million are still continuing with their studies. Teaching is conducted in 13 local languages, in which textbooks are also published. Over

the two years of independence the number of schoolchildren has also risen in Zimbabwe. To mark its progress in education, Angola has been given a special UNESCO award. A great deal in this direction is being done in Madagascar, Mozambique and in some other African countries.

These above-mentioned countries are not the richest on the continent, but rather quite the reverse. Remarkable most of their limited material resources for education they are certain that, even though it is a long-term investment, it will bear fruit and prove to be money wisely spent. Yet in Africa, as in other continents, examples of a different nature can be cited: 65 per cent of the population in the Sudan, and 80 per cent of Egyptians are still illiterate. Only 30 per cent of young Kenyans have the opportunity to go to school.

On the whole, the successes scored by the "Third World" in their campaign to gain know-

ledge would have been more spectacular had it not been drawn into the ruinous arms race, and were it not a subject of intellectual plunder. Their interests are considerably damaged by what today is termed "the brain drain". UN estimates that over the past two decades, industrially developed capitalist countries have lured more than 500 thousand specialists from developing countries, which cost the latter 42 thousand million dollars in direct losses.

On the other hand, good co-operation in education has been set up between the socialist and many developing countries. With Soviet assistance alone, more than 230 educational establishments have been built, or are under construction in Asia, Africa and Latin America. More than 140 of them have already opened and trained nearly 40 thousand specialists. More than 120 thousand people from these continents have received their education or refreshed their skills in the USSR, while another 40 thousand are still studying at present in this country.

It is quite certain that foreigners who graduate from Soviet colleges and universities return home to benefit their peoples. It is symbolic that this year International Literacy Day is celebrated at a time of unprecedented anti-war movements throughout the globe. The notions "knowledge" and "progress" are more and more associated with the problem of how to preserve peace and achieve disarmament.

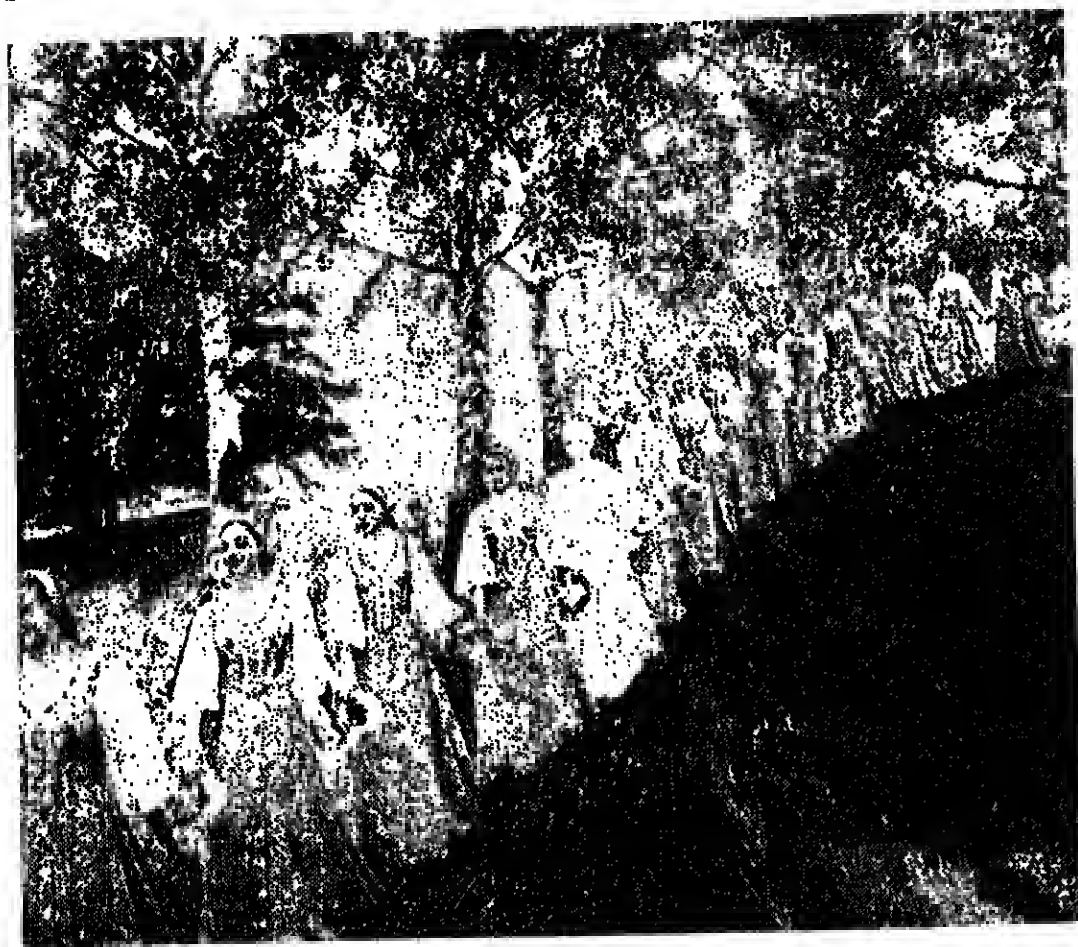
Yuri KURITSYN











"Spring Round, Dance".

## BERIOZKA ENSEMBLE

A new programme prepared by the Beriozka ensemble comprises many numbers first suggested by Nadezhda Nadezhkina who ran the ensemble for 32 years. The programme was directed by Mira Koltsova, who regards herself as Nadezhkina's pupil and has a record of 20 years of previous experience as a leading artist of the ensemble under Nadezhkina.

The working day of the ensemble lasts seven hours. At ten o'clock sharp the dancers start their sessions in classical and folk dancing, choral studies and rehearsals. Almost every day ends with a concert, if there is no concert then the evening is taken up by rehearsals. This is a daily routine regardless of whether the ensemble is in Moscow or on tour in the Soviet Union or abroad.

Beriozka spends every other month away on tour. During the 34 years of existence there is hardly a stage of any significance which has not played host to Beriozka. It has been ap-

plauded in many world capitals. Beriozka's story began way back in 1910 when as a young company, headed by Nadezhda Nadezhkina who had been a soloist and a young choreographer at the Bolshoi, and comprising a number of promising amateur dancers, they staged the famous Russian folk dance, "Beriozka", and sang the no less famous song of that name. "There was a birch tree amidst the fields" was a real hit at the Hermitage Variety Theatre in Moscow, which saw the birth of the Beriozka ensemble. Initially the ensemble was exclusively female, with a male dancing group being incorporated later on. However, the "Beriozka" girls' dance continues to be the emblem of the ensemble, embodying what people believe to be the personification of the spring, gentleness and pride of the Russian woman.

The present-day company consists of the fourth generation of dancers. Many of those who started with Nadezhda Nadezhkina have retired (some have been granted for dancers after 20 years of service on stage) or become choreographers and dance ensemble directors.

The average age of the dancers, recruited each year from various ballet schools, is 23. Of course, the ensemble is comprised from those who, in addition to their dancing skill and devotion, can with time develop their own dancing personality. The company forgets technical intricacies, but not the folklore in add to the image created by the dance.

It is not exact technique of dance that form the core of the new programme, but the harmony of movement and dance moods. The Beriozka ensemble continues in its tradition—characterized by noble simplicity, elegant taste and clarity of ideas that they so wonderfully convey to the public.



Beriozka's art director, Mira Koltsova (left) and soloist Kalya Kozel. Choreographic miniature "At the Autumn Fair". Photos by Nikolai Malyshev



### FACTS AND EVENTS

**Exhibitions.** An exhibition of various works from the funds of the Ekaterinskiy Palace-Museum of Pushkin, a town near Leningrad, has opened in the palace-castle complex in Pillinis (German Democratic Republic). Paintings, drawings, engravings, photographs and architectural frescoes have all been arranged in chronological order to depict the construction of the famous palace, ensemble.

**Art.** The original appearance has been restored to two unique architectural monuments which form part of the Kholm museum-reserve (the Volga Region): the first being the Church of the Transfiguration and the second being the monastery refectory. Both date back to the 16th century.

**Books.** This year the world is celebrating the centenary of outstanding Polish composer and pianist K. Szymanowski. The Moscow Muzyka Publishers will be bringing out a collection of articles on the composer.

**Museums.** This year, the Romanian National History Museum is receiving unusual guests from various countries. It hosts displays of unique items and scenic films. It has also invited foreign lecturers on museography to talk to Romanian audiences about museum work in their countries. Among those invited are specialists from socialist countries, including the USSR, Hungary, and Cuba. The Soviet colleagues are to come to Bucharest in the autumn.

## Obraztsov Puppet Theatre: new season

A new season has begun at the Obraztsov Puppet Theatre in Moscow.

According to tradition the company has begun its season with "An Unusual Concert", said USSR People's Artist Sergei Obraztsov to a TASS correspondent. This play, which is "a bit of all-far-east games", has been performed more than 100 times in four hundred Soviet cities and to 37 other countries.

a record of sorts for the company.

The present season promises to be both intense and interesting, continued Obraztsov. Late in autumn we are going to Cuba. There we shall show "Don Juan", a satirical show which ridicules the epidemic of musicals. It is performed in a non-existent "foreign" tongue and, consequently, needs no translation.

When we return, we shall resume our work on the premises for the season — most likely two.

One will be a play for children and another one for grown-ups. The first one of those has yet to be written, and we already know something about the other. It will be a satirical show poking fun at all sorts of book musical pieces.

## 'MUSICAL WEEKS' IN TOURS

The "Musical Weeks" — the annual festival of the Soviet musical art has ended in Tours, a city in France. A total of 160 students — future professional musicians from 23 countries, came to Tours to undergo a short course of training with leading masters of the Soviet school of performers and attend their concerts.

The festival was sponsored by the Paris International Music Academy for the eighth time and its scope has grown from year to year: courses of cello, piano, alto and quite recently the courses of chamber music were added to the violin class. However, the main reason of the great popularity of the "Musical Weeks", the French audiences looking forward to new concerts of Soviet masters, and dozens of young musicians await their teachers.

The Soviet school of performers, which is rightly considered one of the best in the world. This year, too, world-recognized Soviet teachers and performers pianists Tatyana Nikolayeva and Yevgeny Malenin, violinists Boris Gulyukov and Vladimir Spivakov, alto player Yuri Bashmet, cellist Natalya Shakhovskaya, the Borodin string quartet of the Moscow Philharmonic Society arrived in Tours to give concerts and conduct lessons with students. "We eagerly await your return in year's time" — it was with such words that one of the French newspapers addressed Soviet musicians after the closure of the "Musical Weeks". The French audiences looking forward to new concerts of Soviet masters, and dozens of young musicians await their teachers.

## WHAT'S ON?

September 4-6

### THEATRES

Kremle Palace of Congresses. 5 (mat), 6 — Variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 4 — Rosini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 5 (eve) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 4 — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Ivanhoe" (opera). 5 (mat) — Cocorci by Bolshoi soloists; 5 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (Pushkin-skaya St.). 4 — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov", 5 (mat and eve) — Gladkov, "Kholobych"; 5 (eve) — Milysina, "Girls in a Flurry". 6 — Zhirbina, "Penelope".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 5 — "Rostovsky, Rostov Action".

### FILMS

Kino-Kong Flu (GDR). A political detective thriller about how the German intelligence service by to get their heads on a new bacteriological weapon.

Cinema: "Kirgizia" (61 Zaryon Prospekt). Metro Novogireyvo.

A Heroine With a Mind of Her Own (Uzbekistan Studio, USSR).

The film tells about the difficult fate of a young woman during the establishment of Soviet power in Khar-Kal, people who despite her personal tragedy took an active part in the revolutionary events.

Cinema: "Tashkent" (Pervaya Novokuminskaya St., Metro Ryzanskaya Prospekt).

# BUSINESS

## STRIVING TO EXPAND CONTACTS

Albright and Wilson are trying to expand business contacts with Soviet organizations by means of trade as well as other forms of business like, such as science and technology or industrial cooperation, said George Pakarek, Albright and Wilson's commercial director of this British chemical firm in an interview with our correspondent. He explained that today the firm and its main Soviet partner — Sovkhimexport — are discussing the prospects of increasing mutual deliveries of chemical products on a more balanced basis. The firm is prepared to study the possibilities of going into the joint production of some cosmetics in the USSR.

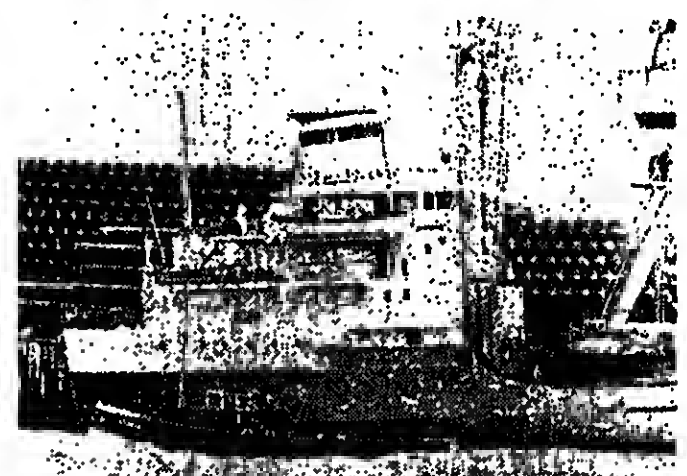
For nearly 20 years our firm has maintained business contacts with Soviet organizations through the intermediary firm of M. Golodets (Britain), recalled George Pakarek. Albright and Wilson mainly supply the USSR with surface-active substances for the production of detergents, cosmetics and various chemical products. The volume of exports from this firm to the USSR is steadily growing. In the past five years alone, the value of exports has gone up from 4 million pounds sterling to 1978 to 5.8 million in 1982, forming 6 per cent of Britain's total export of chemical goods to the Soviet Union.

## A TRAINING CENTRE FOR NATIONAL SPECIALISTS

The Ethio Trading Company, a joint Soviet-Ethiopian venture, is marking its 15th anniversary. It sells Soviet tractors, cars, machinery, machine-tools and electric engines, to name but a few products, on the Ethiopian market.

Its showroom in Addis Ababa is always crowded with foreign trade representatives, co-operators and many other officials, who are given an excellent opportunity to acquaint themselves with Soviet machines, repair facilities and to receive various information from knowledgeable consultants.

The company is also known as a major training facility for national personnel.



This Soviet ship "Vasily Polevov" will carry pipes from Hamburg to the USSR for the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. In defiance of the American blockade, the West German firms intend to fulfill all the contracts they have signed for deliveries to the Soviet Union. Photo AP-TASS

## IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

In a most general way, the trade relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany can be expressed with the help of only two figures: 2,000 and 13,000,000. The first relates to the number of West German firms who are partners of Soviet foreign trade organizations. The second is the volume of foreign trade between our two countries, expressed in West German marks. It is important to note here, that trading with the USSR are not only industrial giants, but a large number of medium-size and small firms. This means that real business cooperation draws into its orbit many big and small West German cities.

## FOR SIBERIAN RIVERS

The launching ceremony of the first of the seven low-draught river icebreakers, built by order of the Soviet Union, took place at the Helsinki shipyards of Wärtsilä, the largest in Finland.

These particular icebreakers are fitted out with the most up-to-date equipment, some of which are made in the USSR. These ships were specially designed to work on Siberian rivers at frost reaching minus 50 degrees Centigrade. The new series of icebreakers will considerably help prolong navigation time in the districts of the Far East and Siberia.

Successful cooperation with the shipbuilders at Wärtsilä is but one of the concrete examples of wide-scale and many-sided mutually advantageous contacts between the USSR and Finland.

## TSENTROSOYUZ EXTENDS ITS EXPERIENCE

The emergent cooperation movement to Kuwait finds the experience gained by Soviet co-operators as to be interesting for them, said Muhammad Haidi Shams al-Din who headed a recent Kuwaiti delegation of co-operators who had come to the Soviet Union.

The delegation arrived at the invitation of Soviet Tsentrosoyuz. Apart from Moscow, the delegation visited Leningrad and the Estonian SSR, where they studied various cooperation, management matters on site.

## Contacts and contracts

© The 19th traditional World Fair has opened in Algiers. Exhibits were sent by 48 countries from all the continents. The Soviet pavilion is exhibiting the produce of 25 export-import associations: cars, cine and photo-cameras and radio equipment, machine-tools, all equipment and so on.

© At its Moscow session the Soviet-Madagascar intergovernmental commission on economic and technical cooperation and trade discussed the state and the development of cooperation, as well as trade relations.

© Mashpriborintorg has signed a contract with a number of Bulgarian foreign trade organizations for the USSR to supply public telephones, communications and mountain rescue equipment, while from Bulgaria the country is to receive regulated power supplies, relays and various other devices.

© Soviet Technashop has signed a contract with Czechoslovakia for the delivery to the USSR of a number of shuffling looms, capable of dealing with various fibres from wool and man-made fibres.

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## SOVIET LICENCES FOR HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY

Over the past few years a number of Soviet technical and scientific innovations have been introduced in many branches of the Hungarian economy. In the past five-year plan period Hungary received or bought from the Soviet Union over a thousand sets of technical documents, samples and licences.

The Budapest factory of metalurgical equipment has bought a licence from the Metallurgical Institute at the Georgian Academy of Sciences for technology to modernize furnaces for smelting ferro-alloys. On the basis of a Soviet licence, the

Gamm Instrument-making plant will this year start to manufacture medical equipment for detecting tumorous growths. An experimental batch of these instruments has already been produced, and assembly is in progress of a new production line. Before the year is out, 75-80 new sets of equipment will be made for incorporation into diagnostic laboratories exported to the USSR. A new microelectronic company in Budapest has also acquired a Soviet licence which will contribute to the production of important elements for different industries and computer technologies.

## PARTNERS OF OVER 700 FIRMS

Nowadays Intourist works in conjunction with almost 700 firms representing over a hundred countries throughout the world and is also a member of an inter-governmental Universal Tourist Organization which encompasses 104 different states. Apart from this it participates in the activities of a number of non-governmental international organizations such as the Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Association (UFTAA), the International Touring Alliance and the Pacific Area Travel Association.

## Philately

## 25th ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

A new 20-kopek stamp commemorates the 25th anniversary of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was set up by the United Nations to promote international cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

## Intourist news

The perfection of conditions for collaboration with foreign companies has become an important direction of Intourist's work. The signing of concrete agreements for a period of 2-5 years to facilitate the most effective use of material and technical resources has also become a customary part of the activities of Intourist-Soviet travel agency.

